

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local snows to-day; to-morrow cloudy;
moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 33.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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THREE MEMBERS OF BAVARIAN CABINET SHOT; PREMIER DEAD; MINISTER OF WAR SLAIN; MINISTER OF INTERIOR WOUNDED; PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO BE IN UNITED STATES ONLY A WEEK

BORAH, IN STRIKING SPEECH, SAYS LEAGUE STRIPS U. S. OF POWER

Idaho Senator Attacks Covenant as First Move in Internationalism.

ENDS MONROE DOCTRINE

Says Britain Yields Nothing, Yet Has Five Votes to Our One.

IS CHEERED AT FINISH

Even Administration Leaders Join in Extending Congratulations.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—With a plea for the continued adherence to the doctrine which has been the guiding spirit of Americanism from the days of the colonists down to the hour when the giant of the West sprang into the world's arena to add his stupendous might to the struggle against absolutism, Senator Borah (Idaho) denounced to-day the League of Nations constitution from preamble to conclusion.

Seldom has the staid Senate risen to the pitch of concentrated interest which marked the presentation of the opposition to the plans of President Wilson for American participation in the questions of the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere which Mr. Borah made. Crowded galleries murmuring in suppressed excitement and longing to give vent to their approval, a floor thronged with Senators and Representatives and a press gallery jammed as on the occasion of the inauguration of a President welcomed the Idaho orator.

Congratulated by Democrats.

His speech was followed closely by every one present. The interruptions were few. For seventy minutes he held the Senate spellbound.

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Borah was surrounded by congratulatory statements. From the Democratic side more than a dozen Senators, including some of the erstwhile leaders of the Administration forces, came to wish him good.

It was a Borah triumph. In the course of his speech Senator Borah took occasion to say that William H. Taft over the housetops repeatedly. He even went so far as to accuse the ex-President of bad faith in certain of his statements. He met the Taft assertions of the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine and other commendatory statements regarding the document which the Paris conference produced after almost ten weeks of foundation in the morass of internationalism.

While the predominant question of making peace with the Central Empires was prominently shoved into the background with the flat statement that the League constitution absolutely set the Monroe Doctrine aside and substituted therefor, instead of a policy of the American continent for American peoples, world participation in the affairs of the western world just as had existed in the days of the conquistadores and before James Monroe was born.

There were other developments in the Senate's relation with the international problem to-day. Mr. Sherman (Ill.) contributed to the general excitement by introducing a resolution calling on the President to withhold discussion on his own part of the League of Nations constitution and to refrain from settling forth his own views on the subject until he had placed the matter before the Senate.

The Sherman resolution will lie upon the Vice-President's table, but may be called up for reference later.

Fail to Avoid Dinner.

As announced yesterday Senator Fall (N. M.) has determined not to attend the White House dinner and discussion text Wednesday. Senator Fall sent a telegram yesterday to Secretary of the President Tumulty, and its text was made public to-day. The position taken by Senator Fall as to the inappropriateness of his appearance at the function was practically that adopted earlier by Senator Borah. The message of Senator Fall follows:

Your letter fifteenth containing paraphrase of the President's cable message to you fourteen forwarded and received to-day from my office. I should be much pleased to hear the President fully and upon each article of the proposed League of Nations. I could not, however, agree to treat as confidential, any such explanation or even statement of fact as a basis for such argument, and with utmost deference must say as reason for declining dinner invitation for twenty-sixth that the statement, in my opinion, should be made to a joint public session of Congress to the end that, while retaining the earnest and respectful attention of the proper committees the various articles and the President's real reasons for advocating same might at the same time be considered by all members of the Congress and

Continued on Second Page.

CREEL'S BUREAU DOOMED BY BILL

Funds Seized and Its Discontinuance Ordered by Sunday Civil Rider.

U. S. JOB SERVICE KNIFED

House Committee Minority Protests Proposed Abolition of Employment Work.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Wilson's Creel bureau and its Official Bulletin are legislated to the limbo of things that were through a provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill which was reported out by the Appropriations Committee of the House to-day and will be taken up for debate to-morrow.

In the face of estimates calling for \$1,122,929,735, of which more than \$760,000,000 was asked for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the committee applied the knife with a heavy hand and recommended only \$550,766,849, of which about \$660,000,000 goes to the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The reductions made by the committee include \$14,401,342 asked by the Department of Labor for continuance of the United States Employment Service, the Secretary's recommendation being disregarded in its entirety. This action was the basis for a minority report signed by Representative Gallivan (Mass.), Evans (Mon.), Egan (N. J.) and McAndrews (Ill.), and probably will be the basis of a warm contest in the House.

The bill also carries repeals of appropriations already granted totalling \$21,905,818.

The discontinuance of the Committee on Public Information and the Official Bulletin is ordered in a rider to section 5, which reads:

"Section 5.—That the following portions of the unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1919 for the support of the various services as set forth in this section shall be covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this act, namely:

"Capital Issues Committee, \$250,000; Committee on Public Information, \$200,000; the appropriation of \$1,250,000; the maintenance of the service bureau in the District of Columbia and the publication of the Official Bulletin shall be discontinued from and after April 1, 1919; Federal Trade Commission, \$75,000; Federal Trade Commission, \$300,000; Federal Administration, \$3,000,000; Fuel Administration, \$175,000; War Industries Board, \$1,925,000; War Trade Board, \$250,000. Total appropriations to be covered into the Treasury by this section, \$7,290,000."

WHITELY SYSTEM ADOPTED.

Workmen to Share in Management of British Plants.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—At a conference of Government officials and representatives of a number of trades unions held to discuss the application of the Whitely System to Government establishments, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Minister of Labor, declared that the Government was ready to apply the system, giving workmen a share in the management in all Government workshops and yards.

The object of the scheme is to insure grievances being handled immediately they arise, thus preventing a strike and securing harmony in the industry.

A committee representing the engineering, shipbuilding and other trades was appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed Whitely councils.

BOLESHEVKS TAKE KIEV.

French Forces on Way There, Warsaw Reports.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (delayed).—It is reported that Kiev is again in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Gen. Sviatlov's forces are involved in the fighting there, it is reported, and are at the same time trying to hold back the Poles on the north and resist pressure from the Rumanians in Rumania.

Advices received here indicate that French troops advancing from Odessa are half way to Kiev.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS SENT TO COMMISSION

Council Also Refers Schleswig-Holstein Question.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The council of ten has referred all transitory economic measures to the special economic commission and permanent economic measures to a new commission which is to be named shortly, according to an official communication issued to-night.

The council referred the Schleswig-Holstein question to the commission on Belgian affairs.

It is officially announced that the question of the creation of a neutral zone between the Bulgarians and Rumanians in Transylvania has been referred to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Strike for Beer, Is Threat of 166,000 Labor Men

SIX labor unions—the Iron Workers, Shipbuilders, Longshoremen, United Hatters, Stationary Firemen and Pavers and Rammers, notified the Central Federated Union at a meeting last night that they had voted to go on strike on July 1 on the platform of "No beer, no work." These unions represent a total membership of 166,000 men, divided as follows: Iron workers, 20,000; shipbuilders, 60,000; longshoremen, 65,000; Local No. 3 of United Hatters, 1,000; stationary firemen, 15,000; and pavers and rammers, 5,000.

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the federated union, announced that the union's executive committee would attend the hearing on the Thompson-McNabb bill before the Legislature next week to combat the efforts of the Anti-Saloon League.

In Newark last night, at a meeting of the Essex Trades Council, it was announced that a general strike would result in that city if the prohibition amendment goes into effect. New Jersey labor will make a general protest against the amendment at a convention on March 16.

ENOUGH BEER TO LAST TO JULY 1

Brewers Contradict Feigen-span, Saying Reserves Will Meet Consumption.

ALE SUPPLY FALLS FAST

Weather Will Be Large Factor in Determining Rate of Depletion.

The fear of Christian W. Feigen-span, president of the United States Brewers Association, that the whole country will have to slake its thirst with whiskey for two months after May 1, and that New York and nearby States will be restricted to whiskey as early as April 1 because all the beer will have been consumed by that time, is not justified, so far as New York is concerned, by reports from the brewers of this city.

Some of the small breweries already have sold all the stock of beer which they accumulated before December 1, when manufacture stopped, and some of the large ones are approaching the bottom of the crib, but enough brewers still have sufficient reserves to guarantee the public against absolutely beerless days and nights until the lid really snaps shut on July 1.

Price Sure to Rise.

The price is bound to rise, however, as soon as the President signs the revenue law taxing beer \$2 a barrel and undoubtedly will rise again from time to time as the supply of the beverage shrinks. Meanwhile the concoction of near beer is again permitted, and although many connoisseurs of the real article do not like it some of them will accept it rather than whiskey.

Mr. Feigen-span, however, repeated his statement last night, and declared that it was a "safe bet" that the nation would be without beer by May 1. He also said that many breweries—some of them large ones—were in normal times sell 1,250,000 barrels of beer annually, have closed because their stocks were exhausted. He expects brewers in New York and elsewhere to follow the plan of the Newark brewers and pool their stocks so each firm may remain in business as long as possible.

"With some of the biggest breweries in the country shut down it means that the stock of other plants will go in no time," said Mr. Feigen-span. "I am certain that the East will be beerless April 15 unless the Presidential ban on beer is lifted. The brewers may manufacture until May 1, when they will have to discontinue under the prohibition act."

Beerless Period Threatened.

"Unless the President lifts the ban and allows the manufacture of beer soon the country will be without beer for a short time, anyway. It takes from six to eight weeks to make beer fit for consumption, and if the ban is lifted until the supply is exhausted there will be a period when no beer will be obtainable."

The serious question that faces the country is: What will happen when the beer gives out? Will the beer drinkers turn to wine? If all the beer drinking people started to drink wine, the wine in the country would be consumed overnight. There is no doubt in my mind that they will drink whiskey instead of beer, and if they do there will be serious consequences. There is no danger of whiskey being exhausted. The distillers have from five to eight years' stock on hand."

Mr. Feigen-span said on Thursday that the Newark brewers had agreed to pool their supplies so that each would stay in business as long as possible and all would go out together unless Congress repealed war time prohibition. No such movement is afoot among the New York brewers, and judging from what they said yesterday a pooling suggestion would not be welcomed.

It looks as if ale drinkers will have to turn to something else long before July 1. The embargo on importation of the Versailles.

Continued on Fourth Page.

CLEMENCEAU IS OUT OF DANGER

Walks in Garden, Receives Visitors and Transacts Some Business.

REACTION NOT PROBABLE

Assassin Who Shot French Premier Will Be Tried by Court-martial.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Premier Clemenceau was declared by his physicians this afternoon to be virtually out of danger and he was allowed to transact a considerable amount of state business. His doctors believe he will be able to resume his activities fully by Monday. Among those who saw him to-day was Col. E. M. House of the American peace delegation.

"The only possible danger," said a celebrated French surgeon, who was consulted by the Matie, "and it is fortunately, a very problematic one, is the appearance of local pulmonary congestion caused by reaction. Such an eventuality has not developed, and the robust constitution and magnificent vigor of the 'Tiger' are against such a complication."

"Let us, then, have all confidence. If by to-morrow night there is no temperature our confidence may be changed to an assurance of absolute recovery. Every day that passes without fever appearing doubles the patient's chances."

Condolences by Conference.

An official communication of the Peace Conference, dealing with the deliberations yesterday of the subcommittee of the commission on the international regime of ports, contained the following:

The chairman, referring to the dastardly attack on M. Clemenceau on the previous day, expressed the sympathy of the subcommittee and their satisfaction that the attack had not had more serious results. It was agreed that a resolution in that sense should be signed by all the members of the commission and be sent to M. Clemenceau by the Secretary-General.

M. Clemenceau spent a short time in his garden this morning. He had lunch at midday and his appetite was good. After lunch he rested for a while and then received Gen. Petain.

During the morning M. Clemenceau asked to see Inspector Decaudin, who sat beside the Premier's chauffeur when Cotin made his attack. The Premier received Decaudin in his antechamber, shook his hand vigorously and congratulated him on the courage he had shown.

Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, visited the Premier's home to-day to transmit to him a despatch from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, on behalf of Pope Benedict.

Margaret Wilson Pays Respect.

The Premier's visitors this afternoon included Major-Gen. Mordacq, head of the military cabinet of the Ministry of War; Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson; Victor Boret, French Food Minister, and Capt. Rene Fonck, French "Ace of Aces."

Dr. Florant, whose name headed to-day's morning bulletin, is M. Clemenceau's personal physician. One of his legs was amputated recently. His visit to the Premier to-day was the first time he had been out since the operation. When leaving M. Clemenceau's residence Dr. Florant declared that with his intimate knowledge of the Premier's temperament he considered M. Clemenceau's condition excellent.

"I consider M. Clemenceau out of danger," he said. "As for the extracting of the bullet, this need not be thought of, at least for the present."

Emile Cottin, assailant of Premier Clemenceau, will be tried by court-martial instead of by a civil court, Capt. Bouchardon, who investigated the Boia Pasha and other cases for the military court, will conduct the investigation.

GERMANS DEPLORE CLEMENCEAU CRIME

Newspapers Say It Only Will Incite France Further.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The attack on Premier Clemenceau is regarded by the German press as a crime, the more regrettable as being likely to strengthen sentiment against Germany in France, according to a German wireless message received to-day. The North German Gazette says:

"The Paris criminal has done no service to the cause of peace. Clemenceau's unity to German people is no reason for not branding the attempt on his life as an execrable crime. The foolishness of the attempt is only mitigated by the fact that it was unsuccessful."

Forger's greatly regrets the attempt against M. Clemenceau "by which the national feeling in France will be further incited."

"DISCHARGE" MEDAL CROKEN.

Soldiers' Emblem Will Be Similar to That of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The "honorable discharge" emblem to be issued by the War Department to soldiers leaving the army will be a bronze label button somewhat similar to that of the G. A. R. A design has been selected from fifteen models submitted by American artists and sculptors, it was announced to-day.

WILSON TO SAIL AGAIN MARCH 5

George Washington Will Proceed to New York and Wait for Him.

RADIO ANNOUNCES PLANS

President Will Delay Calling Extra Session of Congress, It Is Believed.

Six Fly From Cape May to Welcome President

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—Seaplanes from Cape May, N. J., landed in the harbor here to-night. Six men who made up the crews came ashore and announced that they had orders to take part in the reception to President Wilson in Boston next Monday. They will proceed to the naval aviation station at Chatham to-morrow for instructions.

The men left Cape May at 9 o'clock to-day and stopped at Philadelphia and New York. They encountered snow near the end of the flight.

Another seaplane, flying in the direction of Chatham, passed over Newport to-night.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—President Wilson will devote one full week to his duties here and then will return to Paris to discuss the League of Nations and the question of peace. This was learned to-day when radio messages from the George Washington, the ship bringing Mr. Wilson to Boston, were received and the plans of the Chief Executive were outlined.

According to this despatch the George Washington, after landing the President at Boston Monday, will continue on to New York, discharge soldiers there, and lie at New York ready to take the President back. The return voyage will begin on March 5, the day after the end of the present Congress.

The President cannot reach Washington until Tuesday morning at the earliest.

His Crowded Week.

During this week the President must perform many tasks. He plans to make an address at Boston almost as soon as he lands. Piles of documents must be signed here in Washington, conferences must be held, plans laid, some decision reached as to a special session of Congress, the members of the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and House respectively are to be entertained at dinner and explanations made to them of why the President favors the League of Nations on the basis of the constitution already drawn up for it.

An address is to be made to a joint session of the two branches of Congress by the President, the many last minute bills and resolutions passed by Congress up to and including March 4 are to be signed and preparations made for the trip back to Paris. The President plans to leave Washington on the night of March 4.

There is some hope that the President in addressing Congress will disclose his plans as to a special session and when it will be called. It is regarded by the leaders of both the Democrats and Republicans that an extra session will be mandatory, but there is much doubt about when it will be called.

May Delay Calling Congress.

The developments of the last five days, in the opinion of members of the Senate, have worked against the possibility of calling an extra session at an early date. The disregard of the President's virtual demand that the Senate maintain silence on the proposed League of Nations until he could talk to Congress himself, it is believed, may have determined the President to delay calling the next Congress together and thus possibly choke off to some extent the criticism which has been made of his actions.

The Navy Department was informed to-day that the battleship North Carolina, in obedience to wireless orders, had joined the George Washington to replace the battleship New Mexico in the convoy, which was forced to drop out because of ice.

Continued on Third Page.

'We'll Never Forget the Smoke Fund, Never!'

MEN of the 104th Infantry who expect to sail this month (and perhaps have sailed) received at Precourt and Dammartin, France, a big consignment of SUN fund tobacco, which called out this exclamation. Several of them give fund donors circumstantial accounts of themselves which may be read on page 8.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Peace Conference to Ignore Panama Canal in Making Waterway Rules

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—It has virtually been decided that there is no possibility of the Panama Canal or of any North American waterway coming before the Peace Conference as the subject of proposed, international regulations.

The special commission on the international waterways, it is believed, will confine itself entirely to a discussion of European rivers, making the ground for the existing arrangements between the United States and Great Britain relative to boundary waters sufficient.

It is asserted that the Panama and Suez canals are not regarded as international waterways, each being within one country.

ALLIES STAND BY PADEREWSKI

Decision Reached That He Should Be Recognized as Polish Head.

PILSUDSKI AS DICTATOR

National Assembly Reappoints Him Subject to Approval of Diet.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Official announcement was made to-day that the representatives of the Allies at their meeting at the Quai d'Orsay to-day decided that the Allies should recognize the Polish Government headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (delayed).—The second important meeting of Europe's new Parliament, the Polish National Assembly, was held to-day and was marked by the formal turning over by Gen. Joseph Pilsudski of his authority as dictator and the returning of it to him, subject to the approval of the Diet.

Gen. Pilsudski, in accepting his appointment as head of the State, elicited applause by saying he accepted the duty imposed upon him, but felt that he had too arbitrary a temperament for a role which required the conciliatory attributes of a statesman.

At the conclusion of his speech his admirers presented him with a huge bouquet of flowers.

Premier Paderewski declared that the country needed a large army and compulsory service in order to fight Bolshevism. Secondly, another effort must be made to promote the prosperity of the workers and give them better homes. Land must be secured to peasants who had none and more given to those who had only a little. But land reforms must not be carried out too hastily. Equal rights must be given to all Polish citizens and freedom of speech guaranteed.

Poland, M. Paderewski declared, should never forget that Tschchen is hers, as are also cities like Vilna. The Lithuanians and Rutenians, he said, should be permitted to develop their own language, customs and schools.

WILL PRESS RACE PROBLEM.

Japanese Move Is Hinted by Premier Hara.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Feb. 21.—In replying to an interpellation in the Diet to-day Premier Hara said there was no reason why China should demand the return of Tientsin. To another interpellator the Premier said that the race problem never would escape the utmost attention of the Government.

With reference to Premier Hara's statement regarding the race problem it may be recalled that in a Paris despatch on February 14, reporting the plenary session of the Peace Conference, at which the covenant of the proposed League of Nations was read by President Wilson, it was stated that Baron Makino of Japan, after speaking in approval of the high purposes of the league, added that a proposal would be submitted later by Japan which it was hoped would receive favorable attention.

The despatch added that he did not make known the nature of this proposal but that it was supposed to refer to an amendment abolishing racial distinctions in international affairs.

GERMANS' POVERTY PLEA DISPROVED

Easily Pay \$3,000,000,000 a Year, Banker Says.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Herbert Gibbs, banker, in an address here to-day declared that having made a special study of the subject he was able to say that the savings of Germany were very great. Germany could easily pay \$2,000,000,000 yearly, the burden of which, he asserted, would fall not only on the wage earners of Germany but on the people who had made the war. He believed that an allied commission should sit at Berlin to receive the money in marks at the gold rate of exchange.

It was quite possible, Mr. Gibbs said, that for the first three or four years Germany would find great difficulty in paying, owing to her economic and political condition, and he suggested that these years should be at first be received in merchant ships to the value of \$2,500,000,000 and from the earnings of the railways.

Germans to Remain Prisoners.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, has been informed by the Allied War Council that at present there can be no discussion of the repatriation of German prisoners of war except of men wounded or seriously ill.

Revolt Gave Eisner Power in Bavaria

Shooting Believed to Be Act of Revenge by Nobility.

Before the military defeat which ruined imperial power in Germany and produced political and social disintegration Kurt Eisner was a person of small consequence apparently. The accident of revolution gave a large hearing to his vociferous radicalism and the Hohenzollern had scarcely more than fled when Eisner was discovered to have seized authority in Bavaria and to have seized the House of Wittelsbach from the Bavarian throne.

He was a Jew and was born in Garmisch.

Prime Minister Shot by Count Arco-Valley, Who Is Wounded by Guard.

CIVIL WAR IN MUNICH

German National Assembly Hears That Auer Also Is Dead.

CRIMES CLOSE THE DIET

Auer Fired Upon From Gallery in Landtag While Making Speech.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Three of the leading Ministers of Bavaria were shot to-day, Kurt Eisner, the Prime Minister, Herr Auer, the Minister of the Interior, and Herr Rosenhauer, the Minister of War, but whether the crimes are connected has not yet been determined.

Eisner was shot and killed by Lieut. Count Arco-Valley as the Premier was in his way from the Foreign Ministry to the Diet. The shooting occurred in the Prannerstrasse, and death resulted from two shots fired from behind into his head.

Eisner's body was carried into the Foreign Ministry, where it lies in the porter's lodge.

Soon after the shooting the judicial and police authorities arrived to investigate the assassination. There was great excitement.

The Diet, which was holding its first session to-day, adjourned indefinitely. Count Arco-Valley was wounded severely by a guard and is reported to be dying.

Shot From Gallery.

The shooting of Auer took place during the session of the Landtag, while Auer was alluding to the assassination of the Bavarian Premier. Auer fell wounded in the left side. Death of Auer was killed and two other officials were seriously wounded by shots fired from the public gallery, which caused a panic among the Deputies.

The Diet Building is now being guarded by military.

The report of the killing of Herr Rosenhauer came in a German wireless message, giving Philipp Scheidemann, the Chancellor, as the authority.

Herr Scheidemann, speaking in the National Assembly at Weimar, is quoted as saying:

"With the greatest sorrow and indignation I have to inform you that the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, champion of the revolution, has been shot by a fanatic. Munich is the scene of a bloody civil war, and my friends Rosenhauer and Auer are said to be dead."

The Government expresses the deepest sorrow at the death of Auer, one of the most honorable acts of murder. Nothing shows the breakdown of order more clearly than when murder becomes a political weapon. If the sacrificial death of Herr Eisner has good results they will be in bringing us all together to do away with evil conditions. It would mean the ruin of Germany if all did not see this view and join in this condemnation."

The House stood while Chancellor Scheidemann spoke.

Spasmodic forces in Munich Thursday stormed the police station and arrested the Chief of Police and several other persons, according to reports from Berlin. The Government forces attacked the Spartacists, and by 7 o'clock in the evening had recaptured all public buildings.

Several soldiers were wounded in the fighting. Sailors who formed the Spartan garrisons under the name of the "Committee for Protection" surrendered.

Early in the day the Spartacists had arrested the secretary of Premier Eisner and two members of the Workers' Council in addition to the chief of police.

BARCEL, Feb. 21.—A reactionary insurrection broke out at Munich on Wednesday night, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung. Demobilized Bavarian blue-jackets attacked the Diet House and overpowered the police and police headquarters, but eventually were dislodged by Government troops.

Kaiser's Son Arrested.

Prince Joachim of Prussia, sixth son of the former Emperor, was arrested, it being reported that he apparently had some connection with the movement. He has been staying at Munich under the name of Count Merz. The Government has announced that it has taken the necessary measures to protect the Diet and punish the persons responsible for the uprising.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21.—Prince Joachim of Prussia was not involved in incidents at Munich on Wednesday night, according to a despatch received here, which adds that the Prince and his consort are returning to Prussia under escort.

REVOLT GAVE EISNER POWER IN BAVARIA

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